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The Curculionid Beetles Collected on the Explorers Club-American Museum of Natural History Entomological Expedition to Yucatan, Mexico, in 1952 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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The present paper reports on the curculionids collected by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pallister on the trip to Yucatan, Mexico, sponsored by the Explorers Club, C. R. Vose Exploration Fund, and by the American Museum of Natural History. They obtained 57 species altogether, though a few cannot be named owing to our incomplete knowledge of the taxonomy of several large genera.

The arrangement of taxa in this paper follows that of Blackwelder (1947). Pallister (1955) gives a brief description of the climate, topography, and life zones of Yucatan.

I wish to thank Mr. John C. Pallister for suggesting this study, for making material available, and for helpful suggestions. I am grateful to Miss Rose Ella Warner, United States Department of Agriculture, specialist in charge of the Curculionidae at the United States National Museum, for permitting me to use the collection and library facilities in her care while I was making determinations. I am indebted to the late Sir Guy Marshall, of the British Museum (Natural History), for comparing specimens with types in that institution.

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Unless stated otherwise determinations in this paper were made by comparison with original "Biologia Centrali-Americana" material in the United States National Museum.

BRACHYDERINAE

Macrostylus (Steirarrhinus) conicollis (Champion)

Steirarrhinus conicollis CHAMPION, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 223, pl. 9, figs. 23, 23a, 23b, 24.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, August 7, 1952, one; Dolores Otero, June 10, July 13, 1952, seven.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Eumestorus luctuosus (Chevrolat)

Epicaerus luctuosus CHEVROLAT, 1880, *Bull. Soc. Ent. France*, p. 1xxii.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, July 19, 1952, one; Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 21, 1952, four; Hunucma, September 21, 1952, one; Valladolid, September 14, 1952, one; Vicente Solis, July 1, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Eumestorus proximus Sharp

Eumestorus proximus SHARP, 1891, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 149.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 17, 25, 1952, two; Valladolid, September 14, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Derosomus fragilis Sharp

Derosomus fragilis SHARP, 1891, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 168, pl. 7, figs. 5, 5a.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Acanceh, July 31, 1952; one; Chichen Itza, July 19, 20, 1952, four; Chuminopolis, June 28, 30, July 7, September 13, 15, 1952, five; Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 19, 22, 1952, 20; Cordeleria Mayapan, June 30, July 2, 27, August 3, September 6, 8, 20, 1952, 20; Dolores Otero, June 10, 1952, three; Hunucma, July 30, 1952, one; Merida, June 14, 1952, 14; Motul, July 11, 1952, eight; Tixkokob, July 5, 1952, 12; Valladolid, September 14, 1952, three; Vicente Solis, July 1, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Epicaerus mexicanus Boheman

Epicaerus mexicanus BOHEMAN, 1834, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 324.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, September 15, 1952, one; Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from southern Texas and the following Mexican states: Oaxaca, Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Pueblo, and Veracruz.

Polydacrys depressifrons Boheman

Polydacrys depressifrons BOHEMAN, 1840, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 298.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, September 13, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from southern Texas to Nicaragua; known also from Grenada and St. Vincent in the Antilles.

Pandeleteius longicollis Champion

Pandeleteius longicollis CHAMPION, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 206, pl. 8, figs. 30, 30a.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, June 10, 1952, one; July 13, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Oaxaca, Mexico.

This species was determined from the description with the aid of Mrs. Anne T. Howden, to whom the author is grateful. The late Sir Guy Marshall, who compared one of the female specimens with the type, said that they were very similar but that there was some question about the identity because the type is a male.

OTIORHYNCHINAE

Pseudocyphus zebra Champion

Pseudocyphus zebra CHAMPION, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 286, pl. 13, fig. 12.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Cordeleria Mayapan, August 9, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

LEPTOSINAE

Hypoptyus macularis Champion

Hypoptyus macularis CHAMPION, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 3, p. 303, pl. 14, figs. 7, 7a, 8.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, September 15, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from Oaxaca and Veracruz in Mexico to Colombia.

CLEONINAE

Lixus nigrinus Champion

Lixus nigrinus CHAMPION, 1902, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 108.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 1952, three.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Guerrero, Veracruz, and Yucatan in Mexico; British Honduras; and Guatemala.

Ileomus distinguendus Boheman

Ileomus distinguendus BOHEMAN, 1843, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 7, pt. 2, p. 3.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 25, 1952, three. Quintana Roo: Tumba, August 20, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from Veracruz to Panama.

APIONINAE

Apion lividum Smith

Apion lividum SMITH, 1887, *Ent. Amer.*, vol. 3, p. 56.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 21, 1952, one.

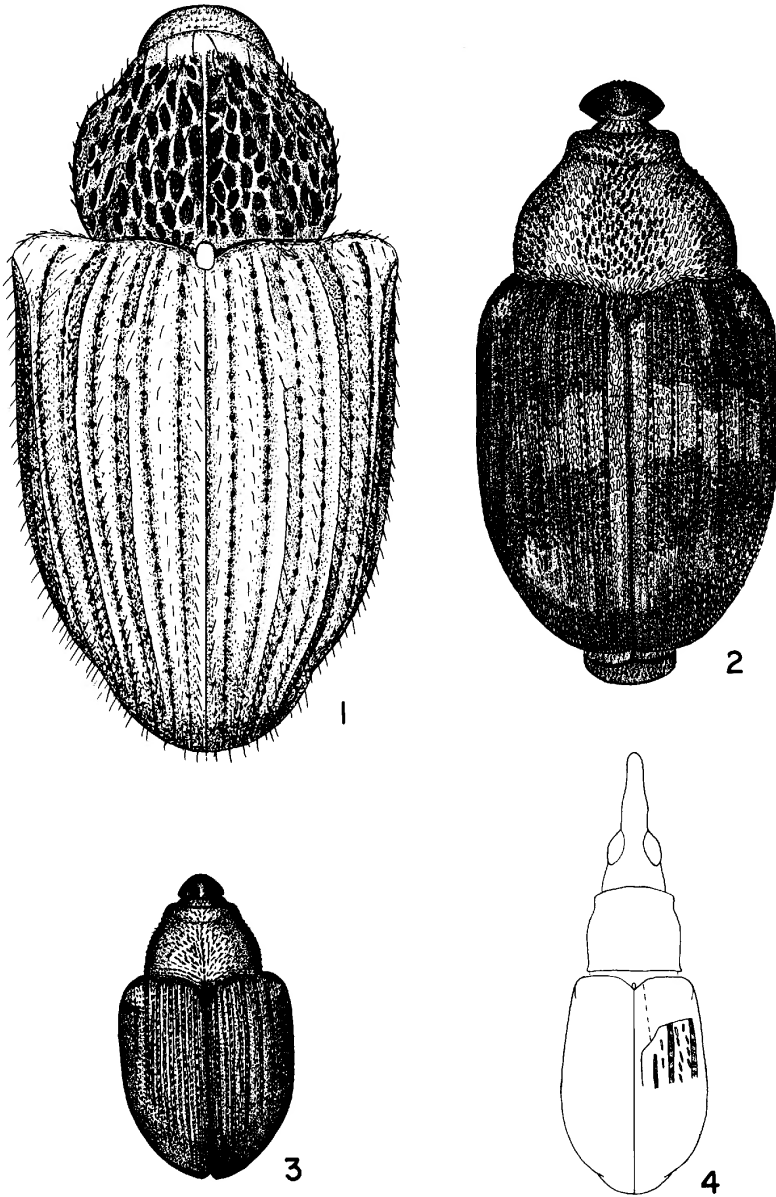
DISTRIBUTION: Known previously from southern Florida.

This is the first record of the species outside southern Florida. An older specimen, labeled "Yucatan," is in the Deyrolle Collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Apion yucatanense, new species

Figures 4, 7

Length, 1.87 to 2.06 mm.; width, 0.81 to 0.87 mm. Elongate, moderately slender. Black, elytra with obscure bronzy luster, base of antenna piceous; pubescence white, fine, on dorsum of prothorax and elytra minute and inconspicuous, base of elytral interval 3 with a group of coarse, conspicuous scales, base of intervals, 2, 4, and 5 with several coarse scales; sides of mesothorax and metasternum covered with dense, coarse



FIGS. 1-4. Dorsal view of new species of Curculionidae. 1. *Conotrachelus pallisteri*. 2. *Itychus vosei*. 3. *Itychus griseus*. 4. *Apion yucatanense*; inset shows detail of scale arrangement at base of interval 3.

scales. Beak of male slender, moderately deflexed beyond middle, shorter than head and prothorax, two-fifths longer than prothorax, slightly dilated slightly distad of basal fifth, attenuating to middle, apical half nearly cylindrical; basal two-fifths dull, finely alutaceous, with two short lateral rows of coalesced punctures, apical three-fourths smooth, shining, with faint, sparse punctures. Beak of female as long as head and prothorax, three-fifths longer than prothorax, nearly cylindrical, slightly dilated at antennal insertion, distinctly deflexed in apical half; basal fourth dull, finely alutaceous, apical three-fourths shining, smoother. Antennae of male inserted at distance from eye slightly greater than width of frons at basal fifth of beak; antennae of female inserted at basal fourth of beak; first segment of male as long as next three, of female as long as next four; second segment as long as next two; club 0.18 mm. long by 0.06 mm. wide. Eyes not prominent; frons narrow, one-third wider than dorsal tip of beak, canaliculate, stria adjacent to eye more deeply impressed. Prothorax subcylindrical, slightly wider at base than long, widest near basal third, apex four-fifths as wide as base; sides with slight lateral expansion at base, slightly arcuate to constricted apex; in profile, dorsal surface slightly convex; punctures of dorsum about 0.03 mm. in diameter, shallow, somewhat deeper towards apex of disc, interspaces less than diameter of punctures, finely alutaceous; basal fovea shallow, linear, short. Elytra at humeri one-fourth wider than prothorax at base, 2.75 times as long as prothorax, ratio of length to width $9/6$, sides feebly diverging from base to widest point beyond middle, thence rounding to apex; intervals twice as wide as striae, nearly flat, smooth, with one row of indistinct punctures bearing minute scales; striae deep, glabrous. Ventral abdominal punctation deep, moderate, moderately sparse. Front femur four times as long as wide. Claws with acute basal tooth.

Special male secondary sexual characters: front coxa bearing conical tubercle at apex; tibiae 2 and 3 armed with minute mucrones.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Cordeleria Mayapan, Yucatan, Mexico, September 6, 1952; allotype, female, Chuminopolis, Yucatan, Mexico, June 28, 1952; both in the American Museum of Natural History. One paratype, male, same data as allotype, is in the author's collection.

This species belongs to the *Apion coxale* group treated by Kissinger (1957). With the use of the key presented there, the male would key out to couplet five. It differs from the male of *A. coxale* Fall and that of *A. occidentale* Kissinger in that the base of interval 3 bears a small clump of coarse scales, and the beak is distinctly deflexed beyond the middle. In contrast, the characters of the former two species are a uniserial row of

coarse scales on the basal sixth of intervals 2 to 5, and the beak at most slightly deflexed beyond the middle. The female differs in that the beak is nearly straight in the basal half and then deflexed beyond the middle instead of being slightly, evenly curved as is true of the other females of the *A. coxale* group.

This species is more similar to *A. coxale*, which occurs in eastern United States, than it is to the three species of this group occurring in the mountains of Mexico. Another character separating *A. yucatanense* from *A. coxale* is the nearly glabrous apical two-thirds of the dorsum of the elytra of the former, which contrasts with the sparse but noticeable pubescence of *A. coxale*. In this respect *A. yucatanense* is similar to *A. colon* Sharp and *A. lassum* Sharp, which occur in the mountains of Mexico. *Apion colon* is distinct, with its pitted dorsum of the prothorax, and the beak of both sexes of *A. lassum* is relatively much longer and more evenly curved throughout.

Apion species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Motul, July 11, 1952, one.

ATTELABINAE

Xestolabus corvinus (Gyllenhal)

Attelabus corvinus GYLLENHAL, 1839, in Schoenherr, Genera et species curculionidum, vol. 5, pt. 1, p. 304.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 20, 1952, one; Valladolid, September 14, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from Durango and Veracruz in Mexico to Colombia.

RHYNCHITINAE

GENUS *RHYNCHITES* HERBST

Taxonomically this group is very difficult, and I do not have access to Sharp's material. The species taken by the Pallisters belongs to the group characterized by Sharp (1890) as: pygidium exposed; rostrum obsoletely sculptured, but little curved; eyes widely separated; size very small. The seven names created by Sharp in this group were based on small series (average, two specimens), and the characters utilized are difficult to apply to specimens with any certainty.

Rhynchites species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Cordeleria Mayapan, July 2, 1952, two.

ANTHONOMINAE

GENUS *ANTHONOMUS* GERMAR

This large, difficult group has not been treated since Champion's work in the "Biologia." Because the taxonomy of the Mexican species greatly needs revision, it was not possible to determine the following two species.

Anthonomus species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Cordeleria Mayapan, July 27, 1952, one; Tixkokob, July 5, 1952, one.

Anthonomus species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Valladolid, September 14, 1952, one.

TYCHIIINAE

GENUS *ITYCHUS*, NEW GENUS

Head globose at base, strongly, deeply, acutely constricted dorsally and laterally immediately behind eyes, anterior portion of constriction abruptly perpendicular, dorsally and laterally limiting posterior margin of eye. Eye acutely prominent posteriorly, with exception of *I. fulvus* (LeConte); in lateral view posterior margin of eye straight; eye coarsely faceted. Frons two-thirds as wide as rostrum at base, not interrupted between vertex of head and base of rostrum. Rostrum behind antennal insertion thick, in lateral view tapering to antennal insertion, in dorsal view parallel-sided to antennal insertion, clothed with scales similar to those on frons, in cross section rectangular; distad of antennal insertion abruptly attenuate, apical region parallel-sided beyond attenuation, distinctly depressed, vestiture, if present, different from that on frons; mandibles bidentate; scrobes nearly straight, in basal half on ventral surface of rostrum merging basally. Antennae inserted beyond middle of rostrum, scape nearly reaching eye, funicle six-segmented. Prothorax at base much wider than at apex, anterior margin laterally thickened, in lateral view anterior lateral margin distinctly produced anteriorly, forming a vague postocular swelling, ventral anterior margin appearing feebly, broadly emarginate; in anterior view cephalic opening transverse, vertical dimension distinctly greater than horizontal dimension; coxae contiguous, inserted slightly closer to posterior margin than anterior margin. Elytra much broader across humeri than prothorax at base, with 10 punctate striae, stria 10 abbreviated; each elytron separately rounded at apex, broadly exposing pygidium. Pygidium with strong, transverse carina which is curved to fit the two elytral apices, at base with vertical, median carina which merges with transverse carina; these carinae con-

cealed by elytra in non-distended specimens. Femora unarmed; tibiae with small, fine mucrones; claw with long, fine tooth which is nearly contiguous medially to tooth of opposite claw and nearly as long as claw itself. Hind coxa limited on dorsal lateral margin by a broad contact between metasternum and first abdominal ventrite. Ventrites 1 and 2 rather closely united, separating suture not conspicuous, 1 and 2, including intercoxal lobe of first, longer than 3 and 4 united; 1 and 2 measured from posterior margin of hind coxae shorter than ventrites 3 and 4, on lateral margin suture of ventrite 2 prolonged backward to base of suture of ventrite 3.

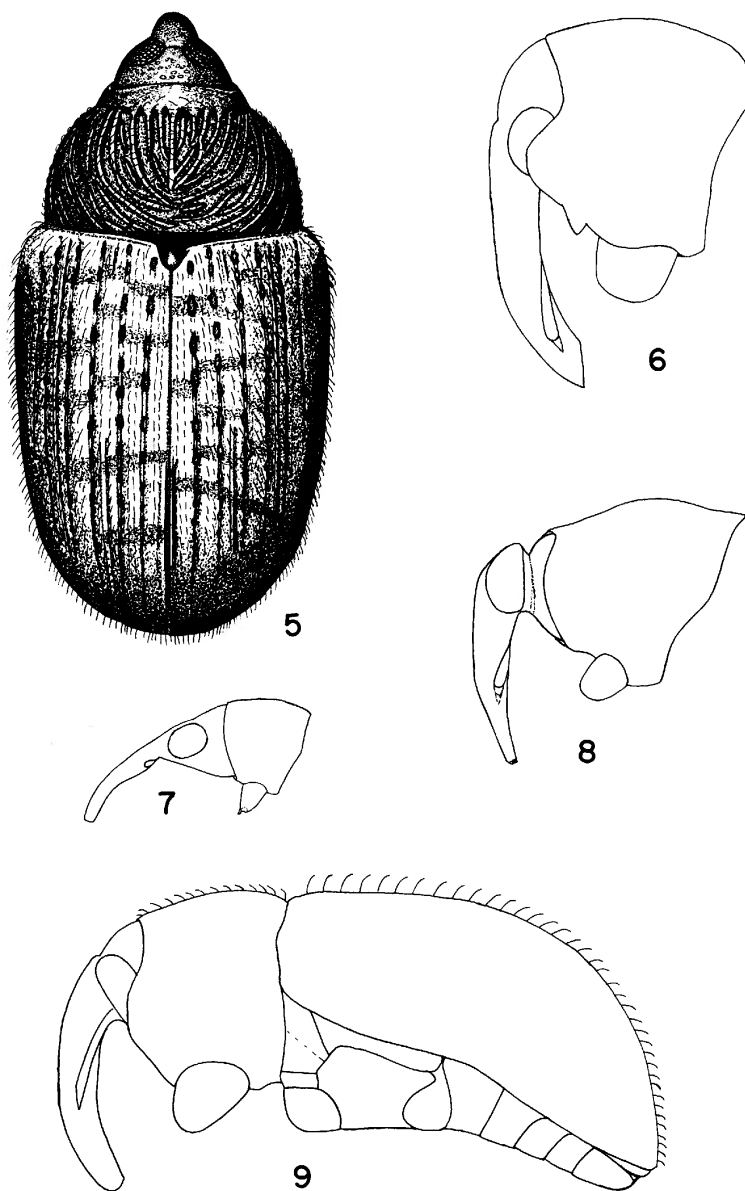
TYPE SPECIES: *Itychus vosei*, new species.

I have seen material representing all the genera included in the Tychiinae by Blackwelder (1947). In that work five species were assigned to *Lignyodes* Schoenherr, but Kuschel (1955) has transferred these to *Thysanocnemus* LeConte. Apparently *Lignyodes* does not occur in the New World.

Seven of the New World genera currently assigned to the Tychiinae in various catalogues (Blackwelder, 1947; Klima, 1934; and Leng, 1920), namely, *Chionanthobius* Pierce, *Elleschus* Stephens, *Hamaba* Casey, *Neotylopterus* Hustache, *Plocetes* LeConte, *Proctorus* LeConte, and *Thysanocnemus* LeConte, differ rather markedly from *Itychus* in the following characters: head not constricted behind eyes, eyes usually much closer together so that frons is much narrower, rostrum not attenuate distad of antennal insertion, dorsal lateral portion of hind coxae extending nearly to elytral margin and not limited by a broad contact between metasternum and first abdominal ventrite, and suture of second abdominal ventrite with lateral margin produced backward slightly but not nearly so strongly as in *Itychus*.

The five remaining genera of New World Tychiinae, *Mecynopyga* Pierce, *Miccotrogus* Schoenherr, *Paragoges* LeConte, *Sibinia* Germar, and *Tychius* Schoenherr, differ from *Itychus* by lacking a constriction of the head behind the eyes, having the lateral margin of the prothorax behind the eye not produced into a postocular swelling, having the posterior margin of the eye rounded, and having the cephalic opening of the prothorax nearly round.

Two new species described in this paper belong to the genus, as does *Sibynes fulvus* LeConte, the type of which I have studied at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. *Itychus fulvus* has the lateral constriction of the head behind the eyes greatly reduced, but the posterior margin of the eye is nearly straight; also the dorsal constriction of the head is not so profound.



FIGS. 5-9. Structures of new species of Curculionidae. 5. Dorsal view of *Rhyssomatus pilosus*. 6. Lateral view of head and prothorax of *Conotrachelus pallisteri*. 7. Same of *Apion yucatanense*. 8. Same of *Itychus vosei*. 9. Lateral view of *Rhyssomatus pilosus*.

***Itychus vosei*, new species**

Figures 2, 8, 11, 12, and 17

Length, 2.5 to 3.0 mm.; width, 1.37 to 1.66 mm. Robust. Black, tarsi piceous, antennae and rostrum distad of insertion of antennae dark reddish yellow; vestiture conspicuous, on dorsal surface composed of both white and black scales, on dorsal surface of prothorax white scales arranged in a longitudinal stripe on lateral third, large median area and small lateral area clothed with black scales, elytra in basal third including humeri and a broad post-median area clothed with black scales, scutellum, sutural interval, basal stripe on interval 4, median transverse stripe, apical third, and intervals 8 to 10 except at humeri clothed with white scales, ventral surface clothed with large, rounded, white scales. Head finely, deeply, sparsely punctured; scales on dorsal surface of head behind constriction very fine, hair-like; row of scales adpressed to vertical anterior portion of constriction similar to those on dorsal surface of prothorax; scales on frons similar in shape but about one-half as large, scales on lateral and ventral surface of head broad, rounded, similar to but smaller than those on side of prothorax. Rostrum of male distinctly shorter than prothorax, stout; in lateral view dorsal margin nearly straight from base to insertion of antennae, there deflexed towards tip, ventral margin nearly straight throughout; in dorsal view parallel-sided to antennal insertion, distad of which it is abruptly attenuate, apical portion parallel-sided; punctures behind antennal insertion deep, dense, rather coarse, about 0.03 mm. in diameter, interspaces very narrow, cariniform; middle third with a more or less distinct lateral carina; scales behind antennal insertion similar to those on frons; antennae inserted at apical third. Rostrum of female about as long as prothorax, similar to that of male but in lateral view ventral margin slightly arcuate; antennae inserted three-sevenths from apex. Antennae with scape slightly longer than funicle; segment 1 stout, shorter than segments 2 and 3; segment 2 slightly longer than 3, longer than wide; segment 3 longer than 4, longer than wide; segment 4 about as long as wide; segments 4 and 6 transverse; club ranging from 0.21 by 0.10 to 0.24 by 0.12 mm., slightly longer than first two funicular segments. Prothorax at base wider than long (9/6.5), middle narrower than base, apex 0.55 as wide as base; sides slightly rounded and converging slightly from base to middle, then more strongly rounded to broadly, strongly constricted apex, in dorsal view apex distinctly emarginate medially behind eyes; in lateral view dorsal margin moderately strongly convex, more strongly so anteriorly, lateral margin behind eyes distinctly produced, forming a distinct postocular swelling; dorsal punctation coarse, 0.04 to 0.05 mm. in diameter, moderately deep,

bottom of punctures flat, with a small depression and hole adjacent to the anterior margin out of which emerge the scales, interspaces narrow, cariniform, in general less than one-fourth of diameter of punctures; scales uniform in size and shape, bluntly rounded apically, base with a row of similar scales which project posteriorly over base of scutellum; anterior ventral margin broadly emarginate. Scutellum rounded, convex, densely punctured, densely clothed with elongate scales. Elytra at humeri slightly more than one-fourth wider than prothorax at base, 2.4 times as long as prothorax, ratio of length to width 15.5/12; widest at middle, sides subparallel behind humeri to middle, rounded to broad apex; intervals flat, slightly more than twice as broad as striae, intervals 1 through 5 with three rows of punctures which have the anterior margin more abrupt, scales bluntly rounded, similar to those on dorsal surface of prothorax, apex of scales reaching to base of next scale, behind scutellum sutural interval with several short, nearly round scales; striae moderately fine, shallow, with one row of scales about one-half as coarse as scales on intervals, apex of scale not reaching to base of next scale.

Special male secondary sexual characters: entire ventral surface of metasternum and abdomen deeply, broadly impressed, venter of metasternum and ventrites 1 and 2 clothed with elongate, narrow, bluntly rounded scales, ventrites 3, 4, and 5 clothed with long, fine, finely pointed, hair-like scales. Tarsi 1 and 2 ventrally clothed with long, fine, hair-like scales.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Tixkokob, Yucatan, Mexico, July 5, 1952; allotype, female, same data. Paratypes, same data as holotype, two; Cordeleria Mayapan, Yucatan, Mexico, June 29, 30, 1952, four; Motul, Yucatan, Mexico, July 11, 1952, four. The holotype, allotype, and six paratypes are deposited in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History. Two paratypes are in the author's collection. One paratype is in the British Museum (Natural History).

I am pleased to name this outstanding species in honor of the late Mr. C. R. Vose, whose generosity aided in the discovery of this interesting form and others that occur in Yucatan.

***Itychus griseus*, new species**

Figures 3 and 13

Length, 1.62 mm.; width, 0.90 mm. Robust. Black, antennae and tarsi piceous; pubescence conspicuous, white, on dorsal surface rather fine, scales strongly narrowed towards apex, tip finely pointed, scales at base of prothorax coarser, blunter, scales in elytral striae finer, more linear, blunter, scales on scutellum and basal fourth of elytral suture

short, nearly round, scales on sides of prothorax and on venter large, rounded. Head finely, deeply, sparsely punctured; scales dorsally at base of head behind constriction very fine, hair-like, short; on frons similar to those on dorsum of prothorax but shorter; on lateral and ventral surface short, broad, similar to those on side of prothorax. Rostrum distinctly shorter than prothorax, stout; in lateral view dorsal margin strongly, evenly rounded from tip to vertex of head, ventral margin slightly curved, distinctly tapered from antennal insertion to tip, laterally in ventral two-thirds constricted at base, anterior margin of constriction acute, forming an obtuse angle with the dorsal margin of scrobe; in dorsal view nearly parallel throughout; punctures behind antennal insertion deep, dense, rather coarse, about 0.02 mm. in diameter, interspaces very narrow, cariniform; on dorsal surface punctures arranged linearly, with slight carinae between rows, two median rows ending as feeble sulci well behind antennal insertion, a broad median area nearly impunctate to tip, lateral row of punctures continuing slightly distad of antennal insertion as a slight sulcus; scales behind antennal insertion similar to those on frons; antennae inserted two-sevenths from apex. Antennae with scape one-fifth longer than funicle; segment 1 stout, equal in length to segments 2 and 3; segment 2 longer than wide, slightly longer than segment 3; segment 3 longer than wide, about equal to segment 4; segments 5 and 6 transverse; club 0.15 mm. long by 0.08 mm. wide, equal to first three funicular segments. Prothorax at base wider than long ($5.5/4$), base wider than middle, apex 0.64 as wide as base; sides straight, feebly, evenly converging from base to middle, then rounded to broadly, strongly constricted apex, in dorsal view apex appearing broadly emarginate medially behind head; in lateral view dorsal margin feebly, evenly convex, lateral margin behind eyes distinctly produced, forming a moderate postocular swelling; dorsal punctation coarse, about 0.03 mm. in diameter, rather deep, round, bottom of punctures nearly flat, with a small hole adjacent to anterior margin of puncture out of which emerges the scale, interspaces narrow, cariniform, in general less than one-third of diameter of punctures; scales uniform, fine, strongly narrowed, apex of scale a fine point, base with row of coarser linear scales with obtuse apices which project posteriorly over base of scutellum; anterior ventral margin broadly emarginate. Scutellum rounded, strongly convex, densely clothed with rounded scales. Elytra at humeri one-fourth wider than prothorax at base, slightly more than twice as long as prothorax, ratio of length to width $17/14.5$, widest at middle, sides subparallel in basal two-fourths, then rounded to broad apex; intervals

flat, about twice as broad as striae, with two rows of distinct, deep punctures bearing fine, narrow, acutely pointed scales, apex of scale surpassing base of next scale; striae fine, rather shallow, with one row of scales more linear and blunt at apex, except at base apex of scale not reaching to base of next scale. Legs clothed with rather dense, blunt scales, becoming acute on apical region of tibia.

Special male secondary sexual characters: ventrite 5 with small, median depression, median area of abdomen clothed with acutely pointed scales, laterally scales shorter and rounded apically.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Tixkokob, Yucatan, Mexico, July 5, 1952. One paratype, same data. All type material is deposited in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History.

The three species grouped in *Itychus* are very distinct. Both *I. vosei* and *I. fulvus* differ from *I. griseus* by their larger size. *Itychus fulvus* is distinct in that the dorsal surface of the prothorax and elytra is densely clothed with rufous scales similar in shape to those of *I. vosei*, with a few white scales sparsely intermixed; the fine, hair-like scales in the elytral striae, the rounded scales on the scutellum, and the vestiture of the venter are white; also the sutural interval is clothed with four rows of scales. The sutural interval of *I. vosei* and *I. griseus* is clothed with three rows of scales. Most of the scales of the dorsal surface of *I. griseus* are fine, suberect, and distinctly narrowed to a finely pointed tip, whereas those of the other two species are broader and bluntly rounded apically.

GENUS *SIBINIA* GERMAR

It was not possible to determine the following specimen because material representing Champion's species was not available for study.

Sibinia species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, June 10, 1952, one.

CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

Conotrachelus cristatus Fahraeus

Conotrachelus cristatus FAHRAEUS, 1837, in Schoenherr, Genera et species curculionidum, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 438.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 20, 22, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from southern Veracruz to Colombia.

Conotrachelus cucullatus Champion

Conotrachelus cucullatus CHAMPION, 1904, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleop-

tera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 438.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 19, 1952, one. Veracruz: 20 kilometers south of Catemaco, June, 1954, D. G. Kissinger, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known previously from Panama.

The author is indebted to the late Sir Guy Marshall who compared the specimen from Veracruz with the type.

Conotrachelus flavangulus Champion

Conotrachelus flavangulus CHAMPION, 1904, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 370.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, July 10, August 4, September 17, 18, 1952, five; Colonia Yucatan, August 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 1952, five.

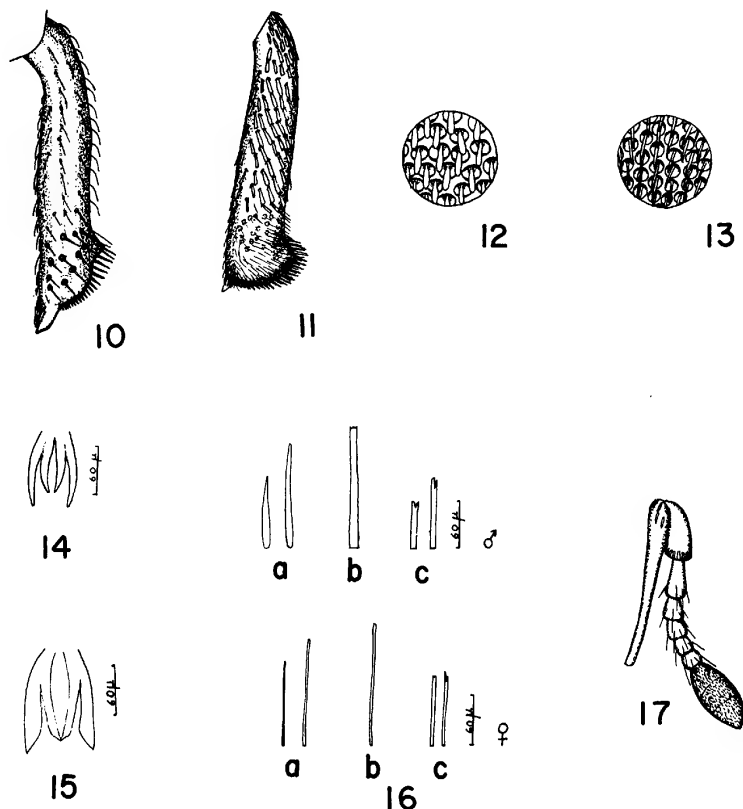
DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from Durango and Puebla, Mexico, to Panama.

The exact status of this name is at present uncertain. The form is very similar to *Conotrachelus seniculus* LeConte from the United States.

***Conotrachelus (Pheloconus) pallisteri*, new species**

Figures 1, 6, 15, and 16

Length, 4.00 mm.; width, 2.18 mm. Integument dark piceous, pronotum black; pronotum largely bare, with an indistinct line of fine, pale yellowish scales from outer basal angle to slightly laterad of middle of apex, with sparse, long, erect, pale setae which are truncate apically; elytra with moderately dense, pale yellowish scales which do not completely conceal surface, with small areas of cream-colored scales and patches of much smaller scales that permit more derm to show, thus giving a slightly irregularly mottled appearance, with sparse, long, erect, cream, pale yellowish, or brownish setae; venter with very sparse, long, fine, suberect, white, setiform scales. Head nearly bare except for small dense patch of pale yellowish scales in middle slightly above prominence at base of rostrum, with coarse, irregular punctation, interspaces cariniform; with slight mediolongitudinal impression above junction with rostrum; junction with rostrum acutely interrupted by mediobasal constriction of rostrum, in lateral view base of rostrum at junction slightly, angularly prominent. Rostrum stout, from apex to bottom of eye as long as prothorax, nearly straight at base, somewhat curved distad of middle; in lateral view nearly parallel-sided throughout, in dorsal view feebly widened to middle, thence parallel to tip; with a strong, acute median carina which flattens and widens near an-



FIGS. 10-17. Structures of new species of Curculionidae. 10. Hind tibia of *Rhyssomatus pilosus*. 11. Same of *Itychus vosei*. 12. Detail of punctures and scales on dorsal surface of prothorax of *Itychus vosei*. 13. Same of *Itychus griseus*. 14. Tarsal claws of *Rhyssomatus pilosus*. 15. Same of *Conotrachelus pallisteri*. 16. Comparison of sexual dimorphism in form of scales on the following regions of the ventral surface of *Conotrachelus pallisteri*: a, ventrites; b, front and middle coxae; and c, mesosternum. 17. Antenna of *Itychus vosei*.

tenal insertion and one fine lateral carina, sides with sparse, large, indistinct punctures; antennae inserted at about apical fourth of rostrum in both sexes. Prothorax at base slightly wider than long (10/9), at middle slightly wider than base (11/10), apex 0.78 as wide as base; sides feebly, roundly diverging to middle, roundly converging to apical third which is somewhat constricted; basal margin very feebly bisinuate; dorsal surface with very coarse, deep, elongate punctures; interspaces narrow, strongly cariniform, in part with sparse, minute punctures; each large puncture with a long, erect seta set near posterior

margin; with a more or less distinct median carina which is at most slightly higher than cariniform interspaces; with a small, dense patch of white scales in front of coxa, anterior face of coxae rather densely clothed with white setiform scales. Scutellum rounded, about as long as wide, nearly smooth, glabrous. Elytra at humeri 0.7 wider than prothorax at base, 2.65 times as long as prothorax, ratio of length to width $5/4$; sides slightly converging from roundly angulate humeri to middle, straight, thence rounded to broad apex; intervals not carinate, intervals 3, 5, and 7 more convex, others nearly flat, nearly twice as wide as punctures comprising striae, each with a row of long, erect setae generally separated from one another by a distance more or less greater than width of interval; striae indicated by row of coarse punctures. Femur with indistinct, incomplete ring of coarse white scales above tooth at apical four-ninths, tooth single, strong. Tibiae with moderate, fine unci. Claws with long, fine tooth as long as claw itself. Mesosternum produced anteriorly, forming strong, acute prominence between middle coxae, lateral portions of mesosternum very finely strigulose, indistinctly punctured, mesoepisternum with more numerous fine punctures, lateral portion rather coarsely, closely punctured. Ventrites with rather coarse, close punctures.

Special male secondary sexual characters: ventrite 5 very slightly concave in medio-apical region; scales on ventrites and lateral ventral portion of metasternum comparatively coarser and shorter, on front and middle coxae coarser, and on mesosternum between middle coxae short, coarse, linear, and cleft slightly at tip.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Chuminopolis, Yucatan, Mexico, September 17, 1952; allotype, female, same data except August 7, 1952; one paratype, female, same data except August 4, 1952. The holotype and allotype are in the American Museum of Natural History; the paratype is in the author's collection.

I am indebted greatly to the late Sir Guy Marshall who examined the species, pronounced it distinct from the species described by Champion, and placed it near *C. rubicundulus* Boheman. In Champion's key, this species is close to *C. rubicundulus* because of the protuberant mesosternum, lack of costate elytral intervals, and type of claws. *Conotrachelus pallisteri* differs greatly from *C. rubicundulus* by the very coarsely, deeply, closely punctured dorsal surface of the prothorax in contrast to the rather finely, sparsely punctured prothorax of the latter which is also rather densely, evenly clothed with scales. In addition, the head of *C. rubicundulus* is densely and uniformly clothed with scales in front and not largely glabrous as is the head of *C. pallisteri*. A third difference is

the slight basal prominence of the rostrum of *C. pallisteri* where it merges with the head; in *C. rubicundulus* the rostrum merges evenly with the head.

The correct name of the subgenus to which *pallisteri* belongs is *Phelocomus* Roelofs (1875). Subsequent workers such as Hustache (1936) and Fiedler (1940) have used the name as "*Phelocomus*," apparently a *lapsus*.

In Fiedler's (1940) South American key, this species comes out at statement 3b, because elytral intervals 3, 5, and 7 are convex, and the others are nearly flat. The long, erect setae distinguish it from *C. fasciolatus* Kirsch which lacks such setae.

Distinctive characters of *C. pallisteri* are: mesosternum flat and protuberant anteriorly between middle coxae; claws with long, slender tooth; elytra and prothorax with sparse, long, fine, erect setae; prothorax very coarsely, deeply pitted, interspaces strongly cariniform; elytral intervals not costate; and femur with single tooth.

I am pleased to name this interesting species in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pallister.

Conotrachelus parvicollis Champion

Conotrachelus parvicollis CHAMPION, 1904, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 412.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, July 10, August 4, 6, 7, September 17, 18, 1952, 115; Cordeleria Mayapan, September 8, 1952, one; Merida, June 27, 1952, one.

Chalcodermus aeneus Boheman

Chalcodermus aeneus BOHEMAN, 1837, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 388.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, June 30, August 7, September 17, 1952, five.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from eastern United States to Guatemala.

Chalcodermus dentiferus Faust

Chalcodermus dentiferus FAUST, 1893, *Stettiner Ent. Zeitg.*, vol. 54, p. 365.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, August 4, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Veracruz, Yucatan, and British Honduras.

Chalcodermus longirostris Fahraeus

Chalcodermus longirostris FAHRAEUS, 1837, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 381.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 19, 21, 25, five; Uxmal, July 25, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from southern Mexico, British Honduras, and Guatemala.

***Rhyssomatus pilosus*, new species**

Figures 5, 9, 10, and 14

Length, 3.12 to 3.50 mm.; width, 1.50 to 1.75 mm. Moderately robust. Piceous, elytra irregularly mottled with paler spots, tibiae, tarsi, and antennae paler; dorsal surface clothed with long, sparse, yellow, erect, recurved vestiture. Head moderately punctured; frons slightly more than one-fourth as wide as dorsal tip of rostrum, in lateral view with more or less distinct interruption between curve of dorsal margin of rostrum and frons slightly distad of posterior margin of eye; eyes on venter of head separated by three times width of frons. Rostrum, measured from tip to middle of eye directly above scrobe, one-fourth longer than prothorax, equal to line extending from anterior margin of eye to posterior margin of prothorax, moderately stout, rather strongly curved, in lateral view tapering slightly to apex, in dorsal view nearly parallel-sided throughout; rather finely punctured, in basal half punctures arranged in three fine lateral rows, median area nearly smooth, apical portion more finely, sparsely punctured; antennae inserted at middle of rostrum. Antennae with scape equal to first five segments of funicle, scape nearly reaching eye; segment 1 stout, slightly shorter than segments 2 to 5 combined; segment 2 slightly longer than 3; segment 3 slightly longer than 4, almost as wide as long; segments 4 to 7 transverse; segment 7 longer than either segment 5 or 6; club 0.26 mm. long by 0.15 mm. wide, slightly shorter than segments 1 and 2 combined. Prothorax at base wider than long ($11/7$), middle slightly narrower than base, apex 0.50 as wide as base; sides subparallel in basal third, then rounded to distinctly constricted apex; in lateral view dorsal margin slightly convex; dorsal surface distinctly, coarsely carinate, carinae in basal half subtransverse, carinae in apical half longitudinal, space between carinae finely, very sparsely punctured, each puncture bearing a long, fine, yellow, erect seta. Scutellum glabrous, shining. Elytra at humeri slightly wider than prothorax at base ($13.5/11$), 2.75 times as long as prothorax, ratio of length to width $9/7$; widest slightly basad of middle, sides subparallel behind basal two-ninths to slightly basad of middle, evenly narrowed to broadly rounded apex; intervals 1 (sutural), 2, 4, and 6 nearly flat; sutural interval in posterior third, interval 3 at base and behind middle, intervals 5, 7, 9, and 10 in basal third

somewhat convex, with a low, median carina, intervals with generally two rows of fine punctures bearing long, fine, erect, yellow setae. Anterior coxae contiguous. Tibiae 2 and 3 angulate on outer edge at some distance from apex, space between angulation and outer apical angle concave and set with row of coarse spinules. Femora with small acute tooth on ventral side in apical three-eighths. Tarsal claws separated from each other, inner tooth slender, nearly as long as claw. Sex of specimens not determined.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, Chuminopolis, Yucatan, Mexico, August 4, 1952. Paratypes, same data as holotype, one; Chuminopolis, Yucatan, Mexico, September 18, 1952, two. The holotype and two paratypes are in the American Museum of Natural History; one paratype is in the author's collection.

I am greatly indebted to the late Sir Guy Marshall who examined the specimens and noted that they represented a species distinct from those treated by Champion from Mexico and Central America. Characters that distinguish *R. pilosus* from *R. yucatanus* Champion are: eyes separated dorsally; rostrum separated from head by distinct depression; anterior coxae contiguous; and long erect vestiture on dorsal surface. *Rhyssomatus yucatanus* has contiguous eyes as seen dorsally, rostrum not separated from head, anterior coxae separated, and vestiture much shorter.

This species is very distinct, with its alternate, feebly costate intervals; long, erect, recurved vestiture; and peculiarly mottled elytra.

It should be noted that *Ryssematus* Dejean originally included 15 names that were *nomina nuda*; hence the generic name is a *nomen nudum*. *Rhyssomatus* Schoenherr, 1837, is the valid name for this genus. *Rhyssomatus* is a *lapsus* apparently first used by LeConte (LeConte and Horn, 1876).

Rhyssomatus pruinosus (Boheman)

Chalcodermus pruinosus BOHEMAN, 1845, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 8, pt. 2, p. 13.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, July 13, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Southwestern United States, and Baja California, Guanajuato, and Yucatan in Mexico.

Rhyssomatus subcostatus Fahraeus

Rhyssomatus subcostatus FAHRAEUS, 1837, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 368.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14,

1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Veracruz and Tabasco.

Phyrdenus divergens (Germar)

Cryptorhynchus divergens GERMAR, 1824, *Insectorum species novae*, p. 282.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, August 7, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from southeastern United States to South America.

Eubulus mutatus Champion

Eubulus mutatus CHAMPION, 1905, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 599.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 22, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known previously from Guatemala.

I am indebted to the late Sir Guy Marshall who determined the specimen.

Zascelis affaber (Boheman)

Cryptorhynchus affaber BOHEMAN, 1844, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 8, pt. 1, p. 316.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, July 7, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from southern Mexico to Panama.

Cryptorhynchus cancellatus Champion

Cryptorhynchus cancellatus CHAMPION, 1906, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 4, p. 657, pl. 33, fig. 16.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, July 16, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Guerrero and Veracruz in Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama.

ZYGOPINAE

Lechriops festiva Champion

Lechriops festiva CHAMPION, 1906, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 107, pl. 7, fig. 2.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 17, 20, 1952, two; Hunucma, September 21, 1952, one; Uxmal, July 25, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Veracruz and Tabasco in Mexico, Guate-

mala, and Nicaragua.

GENUS *CYLINDROCOPTURUS* HELLER

A single unidentified specimen apparently belongs to this genus.

Cylindrocopturus species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 1952, one.

Copturus ludiosus Boheman

Copturus ludiosus BOHEMAN, 1838, in Schoenherr, Genera et species curculionidum, vol. 4, pt. 2, p. 642.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 13, 22, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Veracruz and Tabasco in Mexico, and Panama.

The determination was made from Champion's treatment in the "Biologia Centrali-Americana" and must be considered tentative.

BARIDINAE

Trepobaris yucatanus Champion

Trepobaris yucatanus CHAMPION, 1909, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 424.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, July 18, 19, September 15, 1952, four; Cordeleria Mayapan, June 30, 1952, one; Dolores Otero, August 4, 1952, two; Merida, June 27, 1952, one; Motul, July 11, 1952, one; Valladolid, September 14, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Baris aerea (Boheman)

Baridius aerea BOHEMAN, 1844, in Schoenherr, Genera et species curculionidum, vol. 8, pt. 1, p. 141.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chichen Itza, July 19, 1952, one; Chuminopolis, July 7, 1952, one; Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 22, 1952, two; Cordeleria Mayapan, July 2, 14, 27, 1952, three.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from the United States into Central America.

Baris species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, July 13, 1952, one.

Centrinaspis crucifer (Champion)

Geraeus crucifer CHAMPION, 1908, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol.

4, pt. 5, p. 273, pl. 15, figs. 6, 6a.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Motul, July 11, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Centrinaspis gaumeri (Champion)

Geraeus gaumeri CHAMPION, 1908, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 298, pl. 16, figs. 13, 13a.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, June 28, July 12, 1952, three; Colonia Yucatan, August 17, 19, 20, 21, 1952, six; Cordeleria Mayapan, July 8, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Oaxaca, Campeche, and Yucatan in Mexico; Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Centrinaspis perscitus (Herbst)

Curculio perscitus HERBST, 1797, *Natursystem Insecten*, Käfer, vol. 7, p. 28, pl. 99, fig. 3.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Hunucma, July 9, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from the United States to Nicaragua, occurring also in Grenada, Antilles.

Centrinaspis submaculatus (Champion)

Geraeus submaculatus CHAMPION, 1908, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 287, pl. 15, figs. 25, 25a.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, June 28, 1952, one; Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 21, 1952, two; Hunucma, July 23, 1952, one; Merida, June 27, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Yucatan and Guatemala.

Centrinaspis species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 1952, one.

Centrinaspis species

MEXICO: Yucatan: Cordeleria Mayapan, June 29, 1952, one.

Stegotes ater (Boheman)

Centrinus ater BOHEMAN, 1844, in Schoenherr, *Genera et species curculionidum*, vol. 8, pt. 1, p. 251.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, June 10, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from southern Mexico to Brazil.

Parisoschoenus exposita (Champion)

Limnobaroides exposita CHAMPION, 1908, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 356, pl. 18, figs. 9, 9a, 9b, 10.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Hunucma, July 9, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Ranges from Veracruz, Mexico, to Panama.

Onychobaris nicaraguensis Solari

Onychobaris nicaraguensis SOLARI, 1906, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, vol. 42, p. 421.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chuminopolis, June 28, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Yucatan, Durango, and "Puente de Ixtla" in Mexico, and Managua, Nicaragua.

The Yucatan specimen differs from a specimen from Puente de Ixtla determined by Champion in that the dorsal pubescence is much shorter and more inconspicuous.

Madarellus impar Casey

Madarellus impar CASEY, 1920, Memoirs on the Coleoptera, vol. 9, p. 356.

NEW RECORDS FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Hunucma, July 30, September 21, 1952, two; Motul, July 11, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Yucatan.

Madarellus inaequalis Champion

Madarellus inaequalis CHAMPION, 1908, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 378, pl. 19, figs. 12, 12a.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Hunucma, September 21, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Puebla, Veracruz, and Yucatan in Mexico, and Guatemala.

CEUTORHYNCHINAE

Auleutes asperipennis Champion

Auleutes asperipennis CHAMPION, 1907, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, vol. 4, pt. 5, p. 147.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Dolores Otero, July 13, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: Known previously from Panama.

I am indebted to the late Sir Guy Marshall who confirmed the determination of this specimen.

RHYNCHOPHORINAE

Sphenophorus venatus vestita Chittenden

Sphenophorus vestitus CHITTENDEN, 1904, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 6, p. 134.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Chicxculub, July 24, 1952, one.

DISTRIBUTION: The range of this subspecies, as given by Vaurie (1951), is southeastern United States from the District of Columbia to Florida and west to southern Kansas and eastern Texas, the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles.

The specimen was determined by Patricia Vaurie.

Sitophilus oryzae (Linnaeus)

Curculio oryzae LINNAEUS, 1763, Amoenitates Academicæ, vol. 6, no. 108, p. 395.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Perez Island, Alacranes Reef, September 1, 1952, one.

One example of this cosmopolitan species was in the collection.

Rhinostomus barbirostris (Fabricius)

Curculio barbirostris FABRICIUS, 1775, Systema entomologiae, p. 135.

NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO: Yucatan: Colonia Yucatan, August 14, 1952, two.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Veracruz to tropical South America.

The name *Rhinostomus* Rafinesque, 1815, replaces *Rhina* Latreille, 1802, which is preoccupied by *Rhina* Schaeffer, 1760. The question has been settled by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature in Opinion 345; *Rhinostomus* is number 863 on the official list of generic names.

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